

### NCP-7 Lithium-Ion Cell Life Test Performance

Albert H. Zimmerman and Michael V. Quinzio
The Aerospace Corporation

2011 NASA Aerospace Battery WorkshopHuntsville, AL16 November 2011

#### **Background of NCP-7 Cell Life Tests**

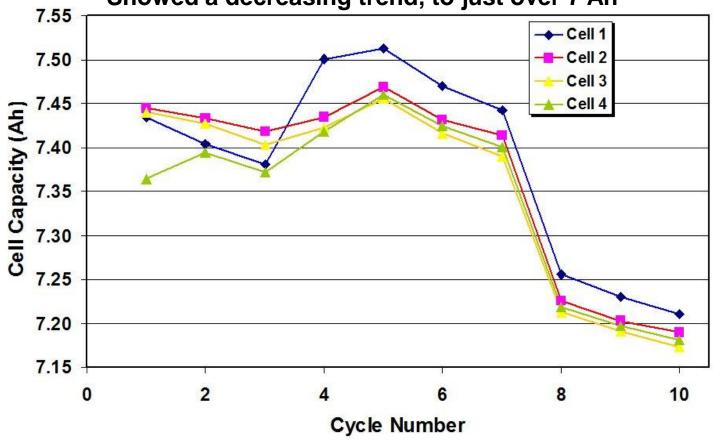
- Test concepts developed in early 2000
  - Feasibility test for space use of Yardney Li-ion cells
    - Various real time and accelerated feasibility life tests have been run on 17 different types of Liion cells since 2000
  - Space Li-ion technology new at the time
  - Cycle life compared directly with other Li-ion, NiCd and NiMH cells
- Tests were run between 5 and 10°C
  - Low temperature electrolyte in cells, similar to MER cells used by JPL
  - Belief at the time that low temperature operation would give improved cycle life
- Four cells delivered by Yardney in early 2001
  - Cells activated in December of 2000
  - Acceptance testing completed in January of 2001
- Life testing began in June 2001
  - 15 and 16-cycles/day profiles between 20% and 25% depth of discharge\*
  - Peak charge voltage kept below 4.0 to hopefully maximize life



<sup>\*</sup>All depths of discharge are based on 7 Ah nameplate capacity

### **Beginning of Life Cell Capacities**

- Measured in January 2001, discharge to 2.7 volts
- Showed a decreasing trend, to just over 7 Ah





#### Two Life Tests are Being Run – Two Cells Each

- Fixed DOD Test
  - 90 minute cycle
  - 16 cycles per day
  - 21.4% DOD
  - No operational capacity measurements during cycling
- Variable DOD Test
  - 96 minute cycle
  - 15 cycles per day
  - 14.3% to 24.8% DOD
  - No operational capacity measurements during cycling
- All four cells in both tests continue to cycle with good performance



#### Fixed Depth of Discharge Test (cells 1 & 2)

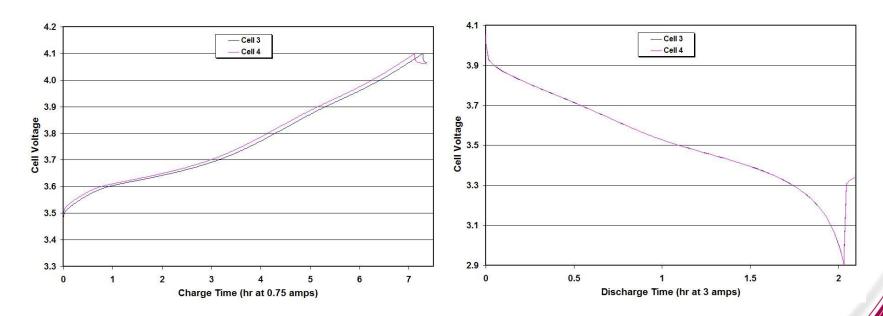
- Two cells tested with 1.5 Ah discharge each cycle
  - 30-minute discharge, 3 amp discharge rate
  - 21.4% depth-of-discharge (DOD) every cycle
  - Cycle life compared directly with other Li-ion, NiCd and NiMH cells
- Recharge is to 4.0 volts
  - 60-minute recharge time each cycle
  - Charge at 2.25 amps to maximum voltage, then 0.83 amps until a desired recharge ratio was attained
  - Recharge ratio was adjusted to enable voltage to just reach 4.0 at the 0.83 amp rate
  - Cells operated in series with commercial NiCd and NiMH cells\*, which required recharge ratio control
- Test interrupted after ~ 34,000 cycles
  - Tab welds on terminal posts loosened
  - Cells connections changed to compression contacts on terminal posts
- Test continues to operate at ~59,000 cycles



<sup>\*</sup>NiMH cells continue to operate, NiCd cells failed after 20,000 to 25,000 cycles

### Fixed Depth of Discharge Test – Initial Capacity

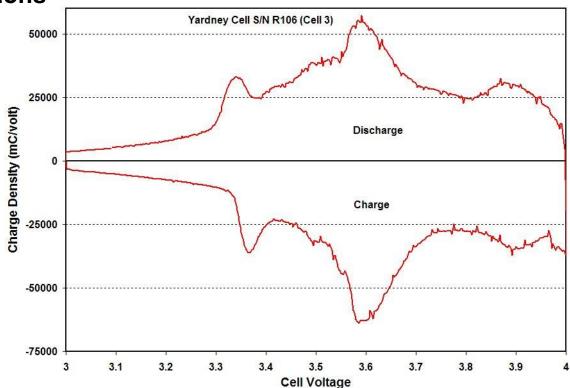
- Measured in June 2001, showed capacity of 6.08 Ah to 2.9 volts
- Lower than the capacity in January 2001
- Life test cycling initiated in June 2001





### Fixed Depth of Discharge Test – BOL Testing

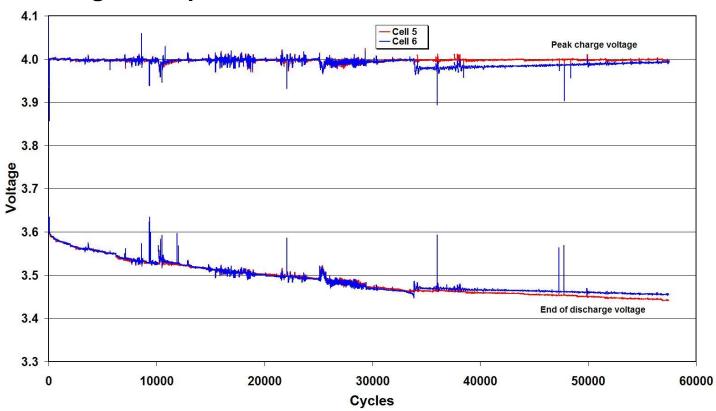
- Electrochemical Voltage Spectroscopy performed on one cell
- Measured charge density vs. voltage under near-equilibrium conditions





### Fixed Depth of Discharge Test – End of Discharge and Peak Charge Voltages

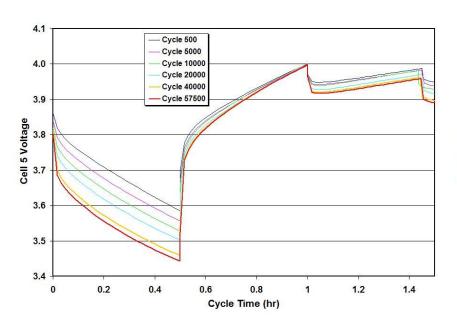
Continuing stable performance

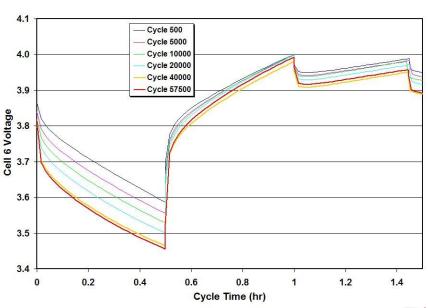




### Fixed Depth of Discharge Test – Charge and Discharge Voltage for Selected Cycles

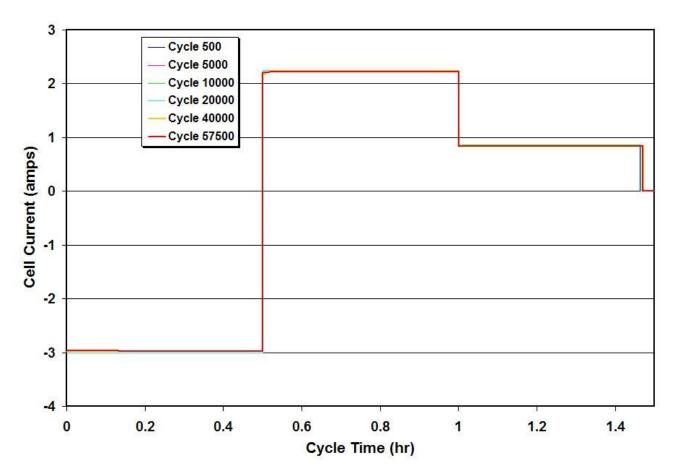
- •21.4% DOD
- Two step recharge, with several minutes of open circuit at the end after the required recharge ratio has been reached





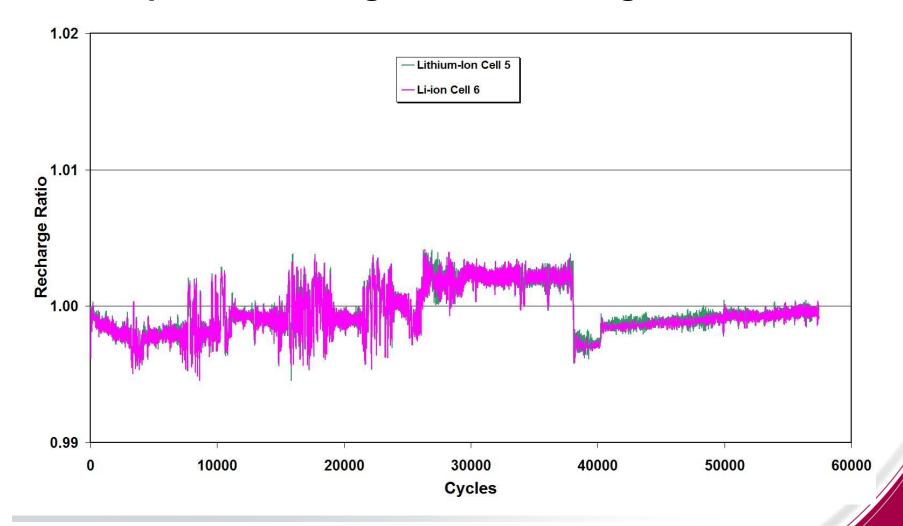


## Fixed Depth of Discharge Test – Charge and Discharge Current Profiles for Selected Cycles



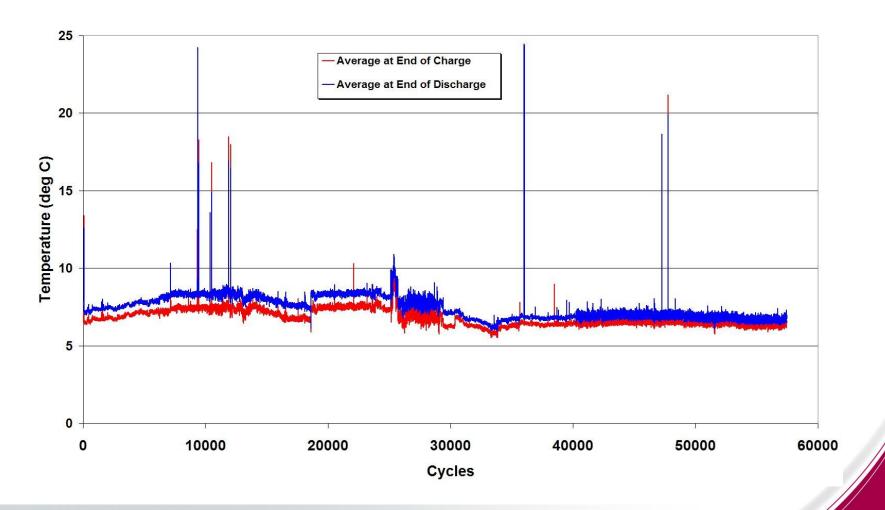


#### Fixed Depth of Discharge Test – Recharge Ratio





#### Fixed Depth of Discharge Test – Temperature



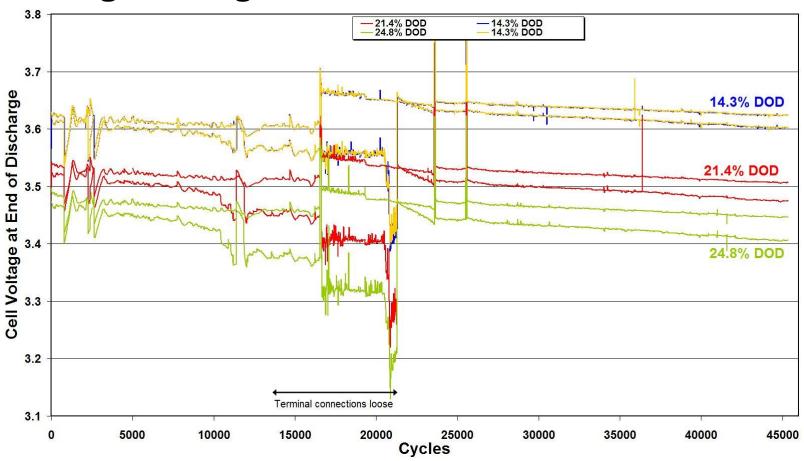


#### Variable Depth of Discharge Test (cells 3 & 4)

- Two cells tested using three depths of discharge each day
  - 34-minute discharge, 15 cycles per day
  - Daily 7 cycles at 14.3% DOD (1.765 amp discharge rate)
  - Daily 7 cycles at 21.5% DOD (2.647 amp discharge rate)
  - Daily 1 cycle at 24.8% DOD (3 amps for 30 min, 3.5 amps for 4 min)
- Recharge is nominally to 3.95 volts
  - 62-minute recharge time each cycle
  - First 16,500 cycles used recharge ratio charge control
    - Charge at 2.25 amps (2.5 amps for higher DOD) to maximum voltage, then taper current until the desired recharge ratio attained
  - Subsequent cycles used constant current at either 2.25 or 2.5 amps, with current taper to hold each cell at 3.95 volts (CC/CV)
- Test interrupted after ~ 21,500 cycles
  - Tab welds on terminal posts loosened
  - Cells connections changed to compression contacts on terminal posts
- Test continues to operate at ~46,000 cycles

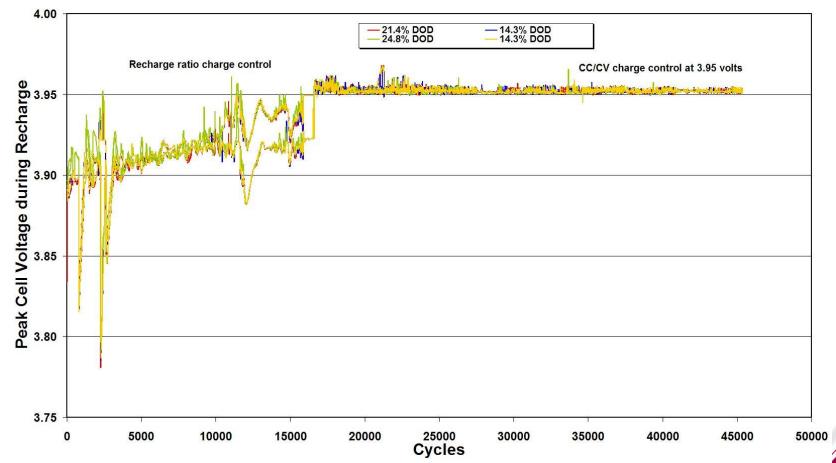


## Variable Depth of Discharge Test – End of Discharge Voltage





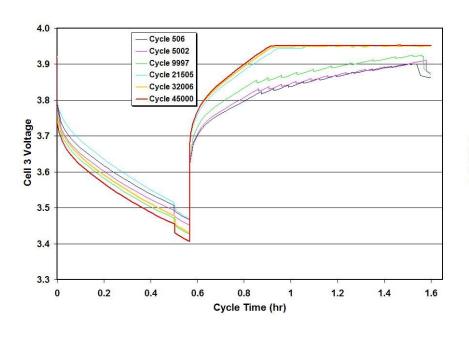
## Variable Depth of Discharge Test – Peak Charge Voltage

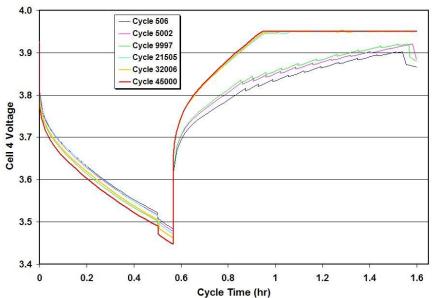




## Variable Depth of Discharge Test – Voltages for Selected Cycles at Maximum 24.8% DOD

- Recharge ratio charge control with stepwise current taper for first 16,500 cycles
- CC/CV charge control at 3.95 volts peak thereafter

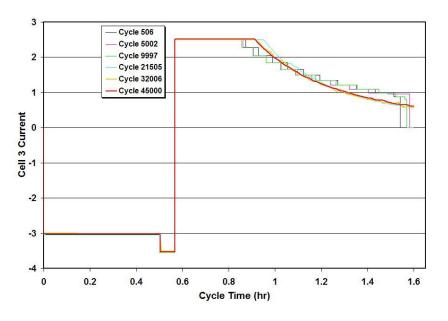


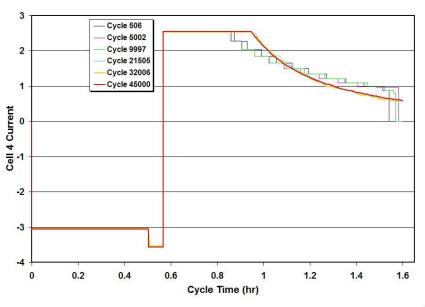




## Variable Depth of Discharge Test – Currents for Selected Cycles at Maximum 24.8% DOD

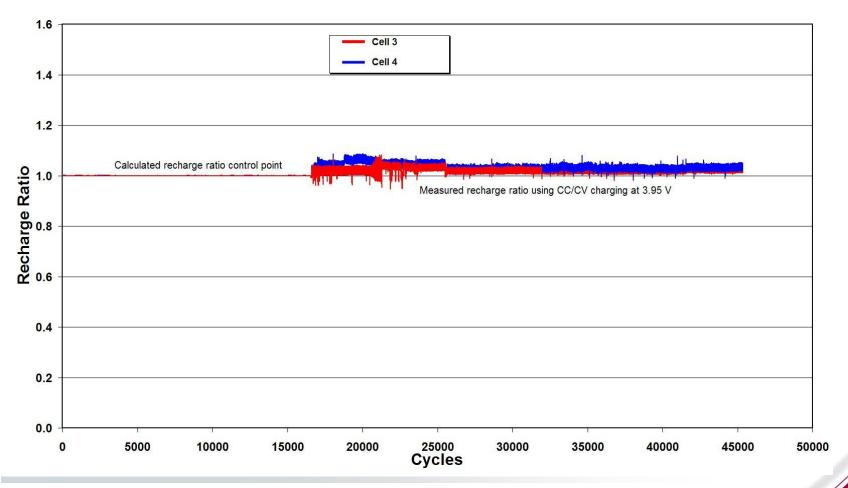
- Recharge ratio charge control with stepwise current taper for first 16,500 cycles
- CC/CV charge control with real current taper at 3.95 volts peak thereafter





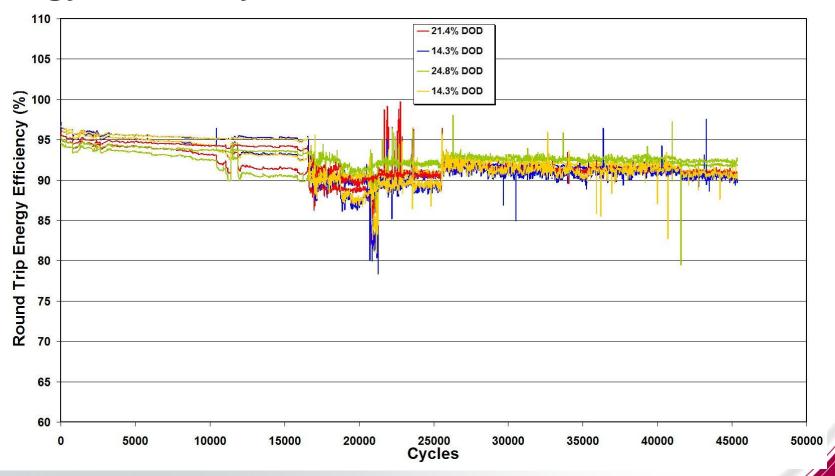


### Variable Depth of Discharge Test – Recharge Ratio



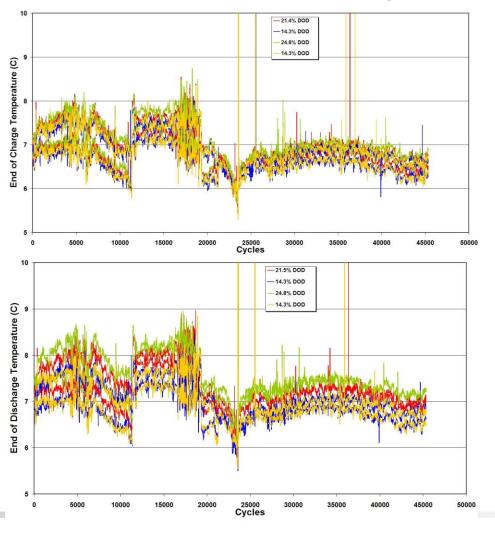


# Variable Depth of Discharge Test – Cyclic Energy Efficiency





### Variable Depth of Discharge Test – Temperature



End of Charge Temperature

End of Discharge Temperature



#### **Conclusions**

- The Yardney NCP-7 cells have performed well for over 10.5 years
  - Good performance for up to ~58,000 cycles
  - Performance trend shows gradual continuing degradation
- NCP-7 cells are no longer available
  - NC cathode active material obsolete
  - MCMB anode material also obsolete
- Generic feasibility demonstrated for long term space use
- Life test planned to continue until cells fail



#### Acknowledgement

This work was supported under The Aerospace Corporation's Mission Oriented Investigation and Experimentation program, funded by the U.S. Air Force Space and Missile Systems Center under Contract No. FA8802-09-C-0001.

